Tatsuwo FURUKI*:

The status of *Cephaloziella minutifolia* Horik. (Hepaticae)**

古木達郎*:

コバノヒメヤバネゴケ（苔類）の地位

Cephaloziella minutifolia Horik. is a small liverwort described by Horikawa (1934) from Yakushima Isl., southern Japan. Kitagawa (1965) noted that this species was characterized by small leaves composed of small-sized cells. However, only sterile specimens were collected, and the taxonomic status of this species in the genus has not been settled. Recently I studied type material of *C. minutifolia* preserved in HIRO and found some plants bearing both gynoecia (young perianths) and androecia. Considering gametophytic characters including gynoecia and androecia, I concluded that *C. minutifolia* was conspecific with *C. kiaeri*.

Cephaloziella kiaeri (Aust.) Douin, Mem. Soc. Bot. France **29**: 69; 80, 1920.

Cephaloziella minutifolia Horik., Journ. Sci. Hiroshima Univ. ser. b, div. 2, **2**: 175, 1945. (Holotype: Japan, Kyushu, Yakushima Isl., Hirauchi, among mosses on moist rocks, July 13, 1933, Horikawa no. 12011 in HIRO)—syn. nov.

Cephaloziella willisana (Steph.) N. Kitag., Journ. Hattori Bot. Lab. **32**: 295, 1969, (fide Váňa et al. 1979).

The leaves of *C. minutifolia* are broadly ovate, 75–100 μm long, 75–115 μm wide, entire and 2-lobed more than 1/2 their length. The cells in leaf-middle and bases of leaves of *C. minutifolia* are subquadrate, 15–20×10–15 μm. Those characters of leaves and leaf-cells of *C. minutifolia* agree well with those of *C. kiaeri*. The perianth of *C. minutifolia* is terminal on a ventral branch; bracts and bracteole are larger (150–200 μm long) and more dentate than leaves. Androecia of *C. minutifolia* are intercalary on shoots; bracts are larger and more dentate than leaves, weakly ventricose, although Kitagawa (1969) described that male bracts of *C. willisana* were contiguous and terminal on a branch. How-

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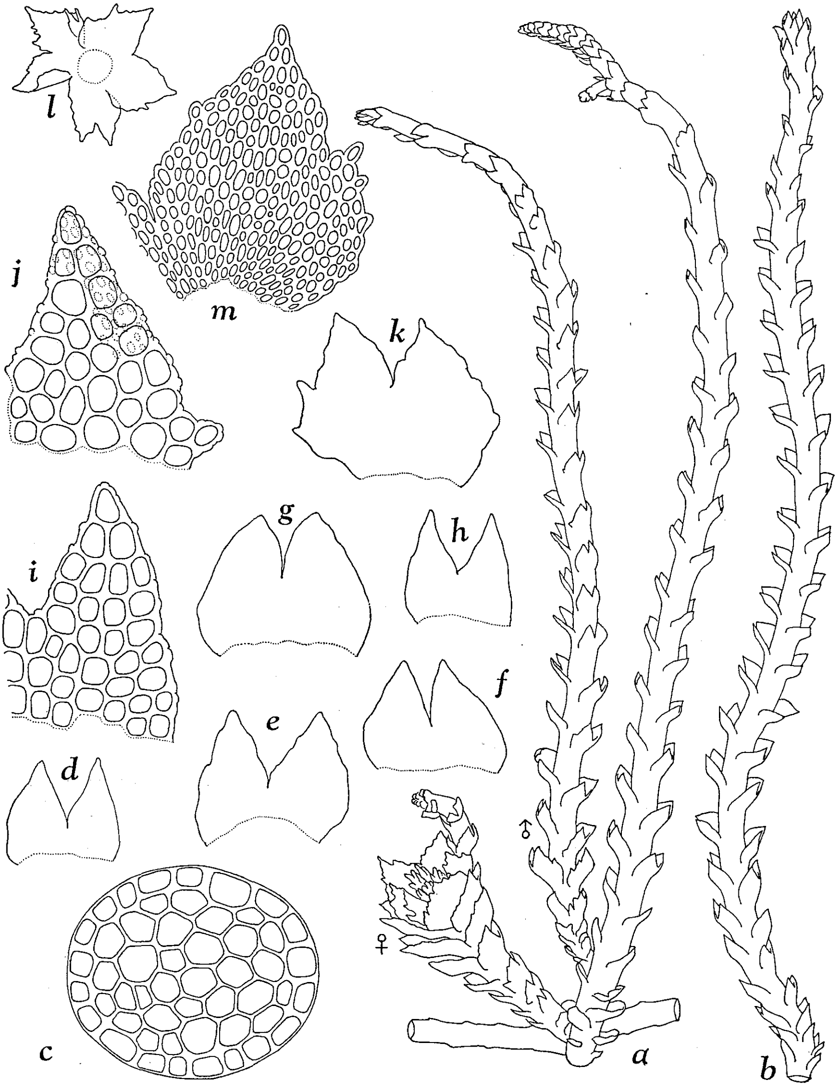

Fig. 1. *Cephaloziella kiaeri* (Aust.) Douin. a, plant with young perianth and androecia, ×50. b, plant, ×50. c, cross-section of stem, ×500. d-h, leaves, ×200. i, j, cells of leaf-lobe, ×500. k, male bract, ×200. l, bracts and bracteole, ×50. m, lobe of female bract, ×200. All drawn from the holotype of *Cephaloziella minutifolia* Horik., coll. Y. Horikawa, no. 12011 in HIRO.

ever, I consider these differences as standing within variation of the species. These characters of sexual branches of *C. minutifolia* also agree well with those of *C. kiaeri* which was described in details by Kiatagawa (1969) under the name of *C. willisana*. I consider *C. minutifolia* is conspecific with *C. kiarei*.

Váňa et al. (1979) reduced *C. willisana* (Steph.) N. Kitag. as a synonym of *C kiaeri* (Aust.) Douin known from Africa. Consequently *C minutifolia* became a synonym of *C. kiaeri* (Aust.) Douin. Thus, *C. kiaeri* was reported from southern part of Japan, tropical Asia, Africa and New Caledonia.

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コバノヒメヤバネゴケ *Cephaloziella minutifolia* Horik. は，屋久島から堀川(1934)によって記載された苔類である。北川(1965)は本邦産のコメヤバネゴケ科 Cephaloziellaceae の再検討をおこない，コヤバネゴケ属 *Cephaloziella* に11種を認め，本種の特徴を小さい葉と小さい葉細胞を持つこととしている。しかし，本種の生殖器官が知られていないことから，本種と同属の他種との類縁関係は論じていない。今回，本種の基準標本を再検討し，雌花序と雄花序をつけた植物体を見出した。花被や雌包葉，雄包葉，葉，葉細胞などの特徴はオオミネヤバネゴケ *Cephaloziella willisana* (Steph.) N. Kitag. の特徴とよく一致し，この2種は同一種であることを確認した。また，*C. willisana* (Steph.) N. Kitag. は，Váňa et al. (1972) によって *Cephaloziella kiaeri* (Aust.) Douin の異名とされているので，これに従いコバノヒメヤバネゴケも *Cephaloziella kiaeri* (Aust.) Douin の異名とした。